

Routes to tour in Germany



The Castle Route



German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

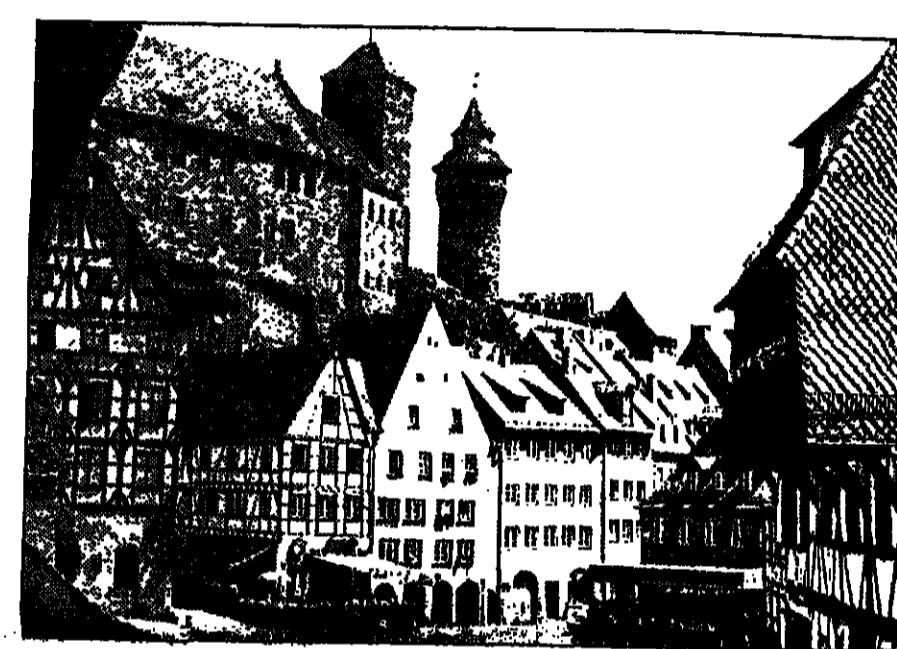
The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

- 1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
- 2 Heidelberg
- 3 Nuremberg
- 4 Rothenburg/Tauber



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From Russia with health

Cooperation in the field of heart disease is one of the main points in a German-Soviet medical agreement signed in Moscow by Bonn Health Minister Rita Süssmuth (left) and Soviet Health Minister Yevgeni Chasov (right). (Photofoto)

surely making the first move in this respect.

The Americans have no systems in this range other than the six dozen ageing Pershing 1a missiles maintained by the Bundeswehr but with nuclear warheads kept under US lock and key.

Even if these missiles were to be in-

cluded in an agreement (and this has not yet been demanded), Nato would still stand to benefit from the scrapping of 140 modern Soviet SS-12s, SS-22s and SS-23s.

In the past the lack of missiles in this category has not been considered a threat to Nato strategy. Why should a Soviet offer to dispense with them now constitute a threat?

Nato would have only one option. It must first develop and deploy the new missile, a shorter-range version of the Pershing 2, for instance.

Yet is Bonn really prepared to run this domestic and foreign policy risk, especially as missiles in this category are already stationed in Germany?

Even the Americans see no reason for establishing parity in this category — other than by total disarmament.

Flexible response would begin in earnest with tactical nuclear forces with a range of up to 500km. The deterrent will

remain credible for as long as the Russians must expect Nato to go ahead with first use of nuclear weapons.

Yet they are well aware how doubtful a prospect first use is, which is why they are increasingly equipping their own tactical missiles with modern conventional warheads.

Initially, however, Mr Gorbachov wants only to talk about tactical systems. On this point Nato must not only hold open the option of drawing level with Soviet weapons superior in number but also insist on talks extending to approximate conventional parity.

This is essential because tactical weapons blur the borderline between nuclear and conventional devices.

A strategy of this kind could force Mr Gorbachov to play his cards in the suit in which his hand is weakest.

Dieter Schröder

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 24 April 1987)

The allies try to find a consensus on missiles

Süddeutsche Zeitung

When the Gods want to punish us, wrote Oscar Wilde, they answer our prayers. It is no coincidence that *Time* magazine quoted the Irish playwright and with Europe in mind.

The superpower talks on a zero option for medium-range missiles in Europe may have been resumed in Geneva but at the time of writing the consultations between the United States and its European allies on including short-range missiles in a "super-zero" option are more important.

By offering to include longer-range intermediate missiles in the zero option Mr Gorbachov has fomented disagreement in the North Atlantic pact on how to preserve peace in Europe.

Disunity splits not only Nato but also governments and parliaments. Views differ in Bonn on missile ranges, while in Washington, on Capitol Hill, the US Congress is at least more fundamentally reappraising Nato strategy or whether Europe is "naked" without a certain category of nuclear arms.

Yet the Americans could do nothing more stupid than to allow themselves to be invited against their allies by the Soviet leader's sarcastic "what are you afraid of?"

The superpowers may be facing each other at the Geneva conference table, but the United States has to bear Europe's justified security interests in mind if it is to preserve Nato.

Nothing upsets America's European partners more than the idea that Washington and Moscow might be negotiating over their heads. Yet they are chary of making contributions of their own toward the superpower dialogue.

At present they seem primarily to be confused by the way in which Mr Gorbachov has twice receded to their demands.

This confusion may be salutary in that it leads to a reappraisal of Nato's flexible response strategy, a strategy that jokers have summarised as follows:

"Nato strategy is to fight one hell of a

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It would be dangerous if a serious and lasting imbalance were to arise at any

stage of disarmament. So individual weapon categories cannot be seen in isolation; they must be seen in an overall context.

Bonn has decided to wait and see the small print of the Soviet proposal for a zero option on shorter-range missiles in Europe before making up its mind about it.

With the text likely to be submitted soon in Geneva, that would seem to make sense.

But it is merely gaining time. The decision, reached after Cabinet talks, does no more than paper over the dispute in the coalition.

The Bonn government has spoken clearly on the zero option proposal for medium-range missiles. It ought to be just as clear on other nuclear weapons.

The formula used by Chancellor Kohl in his government policy statement and in his letter to President Reagan — equal ceilings at a lower level — is too vague.

It ought logically to include the zero ceiling proposed by Mr Gorbachov, but some members of the Bonn Cabinet would sooner station new short-range missiles so as to strike a balance.

These are surely the arguments to be fielded by a government that has as its stated aim peace and detente by means of fewer and fewer weapons.

Siegfried Maruhn
(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 24 April 1987)

■ WORLD AFFAIRS

Divided opinion in Nato about how to play the missiles poker game

Missile disarmament talks have been resumed by the US and Soviet delegations in Geneva, but in Nato and in the Federal Republic of Germany argument rages over Mr Gorbachov's "second zero option" proposal. In the crossfire of debate the facts seem more and more elusive, and the complex rules of the game almost defy the common man's comprehension.

The larger the missile, the easier arms control seems to be to negotiate and the less dispute there seems to be about it.

That would appear to be a rule of thumb in the game of missile poker — at least on *terra firma*, as it were, and strictly excluding outer space with its uncertain military future.

The stakes in the poker game now intensify under way between the superpowers in Geneva and among the Western allies consist of land-based medium- and short-range US and Soviet missiles stationed in Europe.

The various solutions proposed can roughly be arranged in four categories:

- longer-range intermediate nuclear forces, or missiles with a range of between 1,000 and 5,500km;
- larger intermediate nuclear missiles with shorter ranges of between 500 and 1,000km;
- smaller intermediate nuclear missiles with shorter ranges of between 150 and 500km;
- and short-range or theatre nuclear weapons, tactical missiles with a range of less than 150km.

Clarity is greatest at the upper end of the range. There no longer seems to be more than the slightest disagreement in East or West about the zero option for longer-range intermediate nuclear forces in Europe.

Does that, perhaps, mean matters are straightforward in this category?

It consists of just over 450 Soviet SS-20 missiles with about 1,300 nuclear warheads aimed at targets in Western Europe from sites in the Soviet Union.

The corresponding weapons in Western Europe are the 108 Pershing 2 and 464 cruise missiles with a total of 116 launching systems stationed by the terms of Nato's twin-track missiles-and-heads decision.

As so far agreed, the Soviet Union would be allowed to retain 100 warheads, or 33 missiles, as part of this zero option.

That would leave a little over 400 SS-20s, with about 1,220 warheads, to be scrapped in the East and all 108 Pershing 2s and 464 cruise missiles in Western Europe, totalling 572 warheads.

The superpowers are keen to sign an agreement on this missile category as soon as possible.

The second category is more problematic, disarmingly straightforward though Mr Gorbachov's proposal to scrap missiles with ranges of between 500 and 1,000km may sound.

The idea may sound simple but it is hotly disputed in the West. The facts are that the Soviet Union has about 100 SS-12s and SS-22s with ranges of up to 950km and 30 SS-23s, a more modern missile with a range of 520km stationed in European Russia.

The Americans have no longer had

any missile in this category based in Europe since they withdrew their Pershing 1a missiles (with a range of 750km) and replaced them with Pershing 2s.

The Bundeswehr still has 72 Pershing 1a missiles. They are 20 years old and their nuclear warheads are kept under US lock and key.

Mr Gorbachov's proposals for this category are as follows:

- As soon as agreement is reached on the first, longer-range category the 50-odd SS-12s and SS-22s stationed in East Germany and Czechoslovakia in response to Nato missile deployment will be withdrawn.
- If agreement is reached on the second stage of the zero option (agreement on this category), Moscow will scrap all 130 SS-12s, SS-22s and SS-23s listed above.

The West would not need to take any action. The Americans have no missiles in this category stationed in Europe, while the six dozen Bundeswehr Pershings would be classed as third-state systems.

Counted out

In other words, like British and French nuclear forces they would not count in the disarmament tally agreed between the superpowers.

Does that make the arrangement a brilliant disarmament deal for the West? Far from it, or so many strategists say. They include Bonn Defense Minister Manfred Wörner and many fellow-Christian Democrats who specialize in security policy.

America doesn't have missiles in this range stationed in West Germany or

Economy is Alfonsin's challenge after soldiers' rebellion

Even now the officers' insurrection at the Campo de Mayo infantry training camp near Buenos Aires is over, unrest among officers in the Argentinian armed forces does not by any means appear to have been quelled once and for all.

"Loyal" troops having been reluctant to move in against the mutineers, President Alfonsin courageously ventured into the lion's den and succeeded in

They demand a reshuffle in the Army leadership. The replacement of the unpopular chief of the general staff, Rios Erenu, by General Caridi is not, as they say, it, enough.

So Argentina's fledgling democracy faces a serious test of strength, the most serious since the junta plunged the country into economic ruin and the Falklands debacle and the Army finally had to return to barracks, discredited and disliked, and hand over to a democratically elected government in 1983.

Such hopes as there remain of a happy end to this trial of strength are based on the impressive show of solidarity by the public, the trade unions and all political forces in Argentina with the democratically elected government.

The unexpected readiness of political leaders to make concessions may have whetted the officers' appetite. Their rebellion was triggered by the criminal proceedings against members of the armed forces who were to blame for the disappearance of thousands of members of the Argentinian Opposition, for tor-

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 23 April 1987)

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The reason why is to be found one rung further down the ladder, in the third missile category.

It is that the proposed zero option would leave missiles with ranges of less than 500km unscathed, and Soviet missiles in this category would, by sheer force of geography, be limited to targets in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Soviet medium- and short-range missiles aimed from Warsaw Pact countries at targets in the West would thus pose a special threat to the Federal Republic.

Put in a strategic nutshell: "The shorter the range, the more German the effect."

To ease the burden of this special threat to the Federal Republic some Western strategists would be happy to see the Soviet Union retain a number of missiles in the 500-1,000km range and capable of reaching targets in other countries in Western Europe.

The chief counter-proposal, emanating from Bonn, is for the West to reject this "second" zero option and suggest instead a joint ceiling at a lower level than the number of missiles currently stationed.

The Soviet Union might, for instance, retain 50-80 of its present 130 SS-12s, 22s and 23s. In return the United States would be entitled to station 50-80 missiles in this category — presumably in the Federal Republic.

America doesn't have missiles in this range stationed in West Germany or

anywhere else in Western Europe, present, so that would mean a second round of US missile deployment.

This second round would be as good as certain, there being little point in negotiating the option and then not taking it.

The Americans would be likely to do so. Like Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, they tend to favour the second zero option but would be most reluctant to accept unnecessary imbalances if it were not to come about.

They are even less likely to do so in view of the fears of nuclear decoupling by the United States and of having to forgo the deterrent strategy that is widespread in connection with plans for nuclear disarmament in Europe.

Supporters of the zero option say such fears are totally unfounded. "Super-hawk" Richard Perle of the Pentagon did not mince words. "The United States," he said, "is not going to leave its allies to stand naked in front of the Soviet Union."

Limitation

Even if the zero option were to ahead there would still be 4,600 US nuclear warheads stationed in Europe.

That is because, even if atom bombs and nuclear missiles on board aircraft (F-111s) and submarines are disengaged, the zero option neither applies to nor is envisaged in the shorter-range categories.

Western estimates are that in the 150-500km range there would be nothing but Soviet missiles: 600 SS-12s with a range of up to 300km, date back to 1961 and clearly being phased out.

In the under-150km range Soviet missiles would also prevail numerically, consisting of 780 Frog 7s and SS-21s.

But Nato has 88 Lance missiles in this category, to which 32 French Pithos must be added. So must the Bundeswehr's 72 Pershing 1a missiles be covered by the second zero option and adding to the Western nuclear deterrent.

This is an historical hiatus in the history of both the SPD and the *Land* of Hesse.

Wollmann has achieved what another Christian Democrat, Alfred Dregger, failed to do several times in the 1970s: seize Hesse, the "Red Stronghold", from the Social Democrats.

Legendary figures such as Georg-August Zinn, who once made Hesse a "red model state" as an alternative to the power of the CDU and CSU in the other *Länder*, are past history.

Wollmann himself will do his utmost to ensure that the old SPD motto *Weser vorn* (Forward with Hesse) is translated into political action. His prospects look good.

Under the various SPD-led governments Hesse has advanced to become the state among the spread-out West German states with the highest per capita GDP figure.

Hesse's growth rates match Baden-Württemberg's and Bavaria's. Unemployment there is much lower than the national average. Half the nation's direct foreign investments comes through the *Land*, not perhaps surprising as Frankfurt, its biggest city, is Germany's banking centre. The Social Democrats created the conditions for further growth by doing things like extending both facilities and runways at Frankfurt airport — despite heavy opposition — to im-

prove the city's position as an international centre. It is against this background of an up-and-coming, indeed flourishing state — contrasting with some of the other states which still have SPD-led governments, such as North Rhine-Westphalia and the Saarland — that the true significance of the dramatic loss of electoral confidence in the SPD becomes clear.

Wollmann knows how fully to use the opportunities he is offered. Since autumn 1982 Hesse has had every possible kind of Red-Green collaboration.

Looking back on this period it is remarkable how patiently voters put up with the aberrations of the SPD for so many years and how apparently inconceivable they felt Hesse without an SPD government was.

When Wollmann was Mayor of Frankfurt, Wollmann made sure the city was given a good press.

He re-established the reputation the city deserves, a reputation which the SPD built up and then gambled away.

In Frankfurt he made the cultural and educational policy pursued by the SPD and strongly criticised by his party his own and thus cleverly moved beyond party-political constraints.

Wollmann has now shown just how quickly and smoothly a government programme can be worked out with a coalition partner — in this case the FDP.

The former coalition of Social Democrats and Greens spent most of their time squabbling. In contrast, this coalition has reached agreement harmoniously.

Wollmann's policy statement showed that he wants to maintain continuity; he even steered clear of the idea of a *Wende*, a change.

He cleverly referred to the transition of power in Hesse as if it were quite a normal occurrence.

But of course it is anything but that. The election has put an end to a long era of SPD government either alone or in coalition.

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When the Kohl era comes to an end, however, attention will turn to Wollmann himself.

Adrian Ziecke
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 24 April 1987)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

A smooth start for the new Hesse Premier

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Walter Wallmann, the new Christian Democrat Premier of Hesse, even managed to get one vote from a member of the SPD Opposition when the assembly in Wiesbaden met to decide on the new man at the helm.

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Walter Wallmann (left) is congratulated by outgoing Environment Minister Joschka Fischer (Greens) in the assembly.

(Photo: dpa)

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■ GERMANY

Lots of toings and froings across the border

Relations between the two German states seem to be flourishing again despite the decision of East Berlin's leader, Erich Honecker, not to visit West Berlin for the city's 750th anniversary.

There is a lot of contact at other levels. Shortly after the general election in January, Minister of State Wolfgang Schäuble of the Chancellor's Office visited Herr Honecker in East Berlin.

Then Günter Mittag, of the East Berlin politbureau, visited Chancellor Helmut Kohl in Bonn.

Bonn Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann, Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss, Baden-Württemberg Premier Lothar Späth and senior FDP politician Wolfgang Mischnick all met Herr Honecker either at the trade fair in Leipzig or in East Berlin.

In Bonn, Bangemann, Strauss and Hans-Joachim Vogel, FDP, CSU and SPD leaders respectively, met Herr Mittag.

But despite all these exchanges, there is no sign yet of action. One field where there is scope for the long-awaited intra-German agreements on environmental protection and cooperation in science and technology. The question of how West Berlin can be included is the point here.

Neither agreement can provide more than a framework for closer cooperation. The first moves will surely be strictly factual exchange on specific projects — unless, that is, the two sides really do turn over a new leaf, particularly on the environment.

That might just be the case if actions follow words in respect of recent proposals for an intra-German electric power sharing scheme.

The idea of a power grid, including West Berlin, is not new. But in the past nothing came of it because of financial objections and political misgivings.

They were raised in both Bonn and West Berlin, which was reluctant to be-

come dependent on East German power supplies.

But difficulties now beset plans to build new power stations in the divided city, especially in view of its experiences with brown coal smog from East Germany (experiences shared in several areas along the border with East Germany).

As a result East Berlin's interest in ordering from the Federal Republic a power station equipped with the latest in environmental technology, to be paid for by supplies of the power generated, is now seen in a different light.

Even more far-reaching ideas are under consideration. East Berlin is evidently thinking in terms of supplying border regions of the Federal Republic with electric power to pay for imports from the West.

It also has hopes of importing power from the Federal Republic when East Germany faces difficulties, as it did this winter when open-cast brown coal mining was badly hit by the cold spell.

As long as the Federal Republic has a power surplus supplies to the West by way of counter-trade may make little sense, but power supplied in the other direction would suit the West down to the ground.

It would make both economic and political sense if, as part of the arrangement, a direct grid link could be established between West Germany and West Berlin, in particular, from East to West.

Yet if increasing numbers of people from East Germany visit the Federal Republic without assistance from relatives or

under-65s in East Germany that they can hope to visit the West more often.

Above all, they have for some time increasingly been allowed to visit the West on grounds of neither an urgent nor a family nature. Is the border being thrown open to all?

This increase in quantity would be transformed into a qualitative improvement in intra-German ties if hints from East Berlin that nearly three million visits a year might be possible were to be borne out in practice.

West Berlin Mayor Eberhard Diepgen knew for certain that East Berlin's party leader, Erich Honecker, would not be attending 750th anniversary celebrations in the Western part of the city just 17 days beforehand.

Now he will not have to go through any constitutional or diplomatic high-wire acrobatics to accommodate visitors including Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl at the opening celebrations.

East Berlin leaders seem intent on further reducing domestic pressure resulting from the strictly limited freedom of travel enjoyed by East Germans under 65.

This is indirectly confirmed by the gradual decline in number to previous levels of exit permits to leave East Germany for good and migrate to the West.

Herr Honecker has evidently decided to take the edge off the backlog of applications to migrate to the West by making it much easier to visit the West temporarily.

This is a dramatic experiment in that past applications for exit permits to leave East Germany for good have often been made by people who had earlier visited the West temporarily.

The next move must be to keep to minimum any damage that has been done. This term was used by Herr Honecker himself, albeit in connection with his aim, after the Nato decision to station Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, to limit the damage to relations between the two German states.

The current situation is far less dramatic. Nearly all links between Bonn and East Berlin seem to be so well-entwined that Herr Honecker's absence from the 30 April West Berlin gala is seen as a hiccup, not a major upset.

The West Berlin authorities are nonetheless slightly annoyed that Herr Honecker based his refusal on a July 1986 letter by Mayor Diepgen warning *Low* heads of government not to attend official 750th anniversary ceremonies in East Berlin.

West Berlin officials also felt it would have been more tactful if Herr Honecker had turned from his visit to Yugoslavia before breaking the news.

The subsequent career is well known. He coordinated the newly-founded Christian Democratic Union, which was initially seen by many as a mere successor to the erstwhile Roman Catholic Centre Party.

In the Parliamentary Council he paved the way for the establishment of the Federal Republic of Germany, which reunited the three Western zones of occupation.

Ordinary people felt shocked, sensing a void and a feeling of personal loss.

Yet Adenauer, despite his Rhenish bonhomie, had always taken care to keep his distance — partly as a politician and partly to uphold the authority of office. He was never haughty but always high-spirited and self-assured.

Leaders in both halves of the divided city will now realise that the powers that be are so touchy about the city's power status that events such as official visits by Herr Honecker or Herr Diepgen to the other half of the city are frowned on.

Herr Honecker would have tacitly acknowledged the status quo in West Berlin if he had attended a ceremony there alongside President Weizsäcker and Chancellor Kohl.

His aims were clear from the moment he took over the ruins of government in 1949. He was determined to regain sovereignty for the Federal Republic, to reconcile Germany with neighbouring France and, jointly with France, to pave the way for a united Europe, which in turn would make German reunification possible.

The Federal Republic gained sovereignty within a few years. By the terms of the 1952 Bonn Convention the Allies largely relinquished their rights in Germany, while Bonn gained control of German foreign policy by the terms of the 1955 Paris Treaty.

This alone is surely a sign of how great and unusual a politician he is still felt to have been.

To say he was extraordinary is not to glorify him. Adenauer was not a man

DIE ZEIT

friends in the West, how are they to pay for their stay?

East Berlin allows them to bring with them up to DM70 in hard currency, depending on the length of their stay, and even that is a fairly heavy sacrifice for East Germany, which is constantly short of foreign exchange.

Visitors from East Germany are entitled to DM30 from the Federal government on their first visit in any calendar year and to DM20 from many of the Länder.

Many local authorities also help out in cash or kind. But that still isn't anywhere near enough to make ends meet.

In practice many opportunities of lending further assistance may arise, but it will be another matter if visitors from the East start coming to the West by the million.

Germany from the East cannot all stay with relatives and friends in the Federal Republic. They may, indeed, not want to. So how are they going to be able to pay their way in the long term?

East Germany might well try to persuade the West to make financial provisions in return for the easing of travel restrictions. One wonders what price taxpayers in the Federal Republic will be prepared to pay for the privilege of intra-German travel.

Figures released in Bonn suggest an increase from 66,000 to 200,000 visits, but these figures are far too low. Visits from East Germany are noted more by coincidence than by design, so East German figure, 575,000 permits issued in 1986, rings true.

The symbolism of their meeting in the former German capital could have been open to too much misinterpretation.

The Allies are prepared to allow the Germans to be a little nicer to each other — but no more.

A grin, even if not a smile

How nice can the Germans be to each other? The answer, as seen in Berlin right now, is "a little nicer than at the height of the cold war."

That is the significance of the "minor sensation" that contacts between East and West Berlin boroughs are to be re-established after a break of over 25 years.

Berlin borough mayors from East and West are to discuss common problems. East Berlin leader Erich Honecker, in contrast, has declined to attend an official ceremony in West Berlin.

These two news items are two sides of the same coin. The Soviet Union, with reference to status considerations, has advised East Berlin not to overstep the mark in intra-German affairs.

Western Allies will also have breathed a sigh of relief that Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker will not be seen together in West Berlin on 30 April.

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(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 April 1987)

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under-65s in East Germany that they can hope to visit the West more often.

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The current situation is far less dramatic. Nearly all links between Bonn and East Berlin seem to be so well-entwined that Herr Honecker's absence from the 30 April West Berlin gala is seen as a hiccup, not a major upset.

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■ THE WORKFORCE

Employers, engineering workers, pull back from brink to reach agreement

The threat of an industrial dispute by engineers and metal workers has been averted. A compromise pay agreement has been reached by the metalworkers' union, IG Metall, and

the employers. The agreement provides for a pay rise of 3.7 per cent and a two-stage reduction of the working week from 38 to 37 hours.

Union and management representatives in the metal industry settled their differences peacefully in the end, although the night before all the indications were that there would be a strike.

Both Werner Stumpf, the president of the Gesamtmetall employers' federation, and Franz Steinkühler, the head of IG Metall, the metalworkers' union, were emphasising the points of disunity. But reason prevailed.

The agreement is a success for both sides and for the free collective bargaining system.

Employers and unions have hammered out a solution on their own, without having to call in an arbitrator or stage a major industrial dispute.

The metal industry has followed the example set by the public service sector, where agreement on pay was quickly reached in March — without an arbitrator.

In the latter case, however, negotiations were a lot easier, since they centred on pay rises only and did not include the awkward question of a shorter working week.

Nevertheless, the agreement in the

public service sector was an obvious signal.

The agreement is also a big personal success for the two new negotiators. This was the first major test for both Stumpf and Steinkühler.

Both were called upon to demonstrate their ability to find a way out of tricky situations.

Both sides wanted to avoid a spreading industrial conflict and a trial of strength. This made it easier to come to a compromise.

Employers and unions repeatedly stressed that they were opposed to an industrial dispute, which almost meant that negotiations in Bad Homburg were bound to succeed.

A dispute would have come at the worst possible time for both sides.

IG Metall was pushed for time, since an arbitration procedure would have dragged on well into May.

If this had failed there would not have been much time left for the union to rally its members for an all-out strike.

The summer holidays start mid-June in Hesse and at the beginning of July in the important collective bargaining region of Baden-Württemberg.

Nevertheless, the agreement in the

Union leaders were also worried about the possible effects the amended version of the controversial paragraph 116 of the Labour Promotion Law might have during a major strike.

Such a strike might not only weigh heavily on the union's strike funds, but also sap the strength of the entire strike movement.

The wounds inflicted during the long industrial dispute in 1984 have not yet healed.

Employers were also keen on preventing a conflict.

The metal industry is particularly hard hit by the economy's deteriorating prospects.

There has been a noticeable drop in export orders and a slackening off of domestic investments.

In such a situation the loss of production caused by a lengthy industrial dispute is clearly undesirable.

The agreement reached is a compromise. As Stumpf put it: "Both sides have lost a few of their feathers".

IG Metall set out to push through a phase plan, the final stage of which was

to be the 35-hour week. The agreement, however, only envisages a cut in working time to 37 hours by 1989.

Nonetheless, the union has achieved a great deal in view of the fact that it has bid farewell to the 40-hour working week three years ago.

Employers have been able to prevent the introduction of a short working week this year and have negotiated a pay increase (3.7 per cent as of 1 August, 1987) which is only slightly higher than the increase agreed upon in the public service sector (3.4 per cent).

The three-year term of this agreement is something new in the metal industry and provides a sound basis for calculations in this industry.

The deal has yet to be confirmed in regional pay negotiations.

Top-level agreement, however, is a signal which regional negotiators can ignore.

It is also a guideline for the coming pay negotiations in the printing and banking industries, even if the printing industry's employers emphasise that metal industry agreement has *majority* function.

A speedy compromise in these industries would also be a major success for the system of free collective bargaining.

The individual country's credit line is, roughly speaking, dependent on its quota as a paying member of the Fund.

The IMF's only contribution toward development aid is such that it grants soft loans on the proceeds of its sales of gold holdings.

Repayments of these soft loans are now being used, via the structural ad-

■ MONEY

Misunderstood roles of the IMF and World Bank

US interest, especially as Latin American countries are mainly concerned.

Mr Conable would like to see the Baker Initiative succeed, and he has demonstrated on Capitol Hill that he has the staying power to see through to its conclusion any task he may have in hand.

The IMF on its part is evidently keen to reinterpret the conditions subject to which member-countries are granted loans. It has been criticised for the tough terms imposed immediately after the debt crisis arose.

The new managing director, Michel Camdessus, is working on formulas that link the terms with the prerequisites for growth.

The IMF seems to be more prepared than in the past to consider a country's specific situation. This is because it doesn't want to be accused of having been to blame for social tension, accusations of this kind having been made.

The IMF and the World Bank are heading in a difficult direction, on a path fraught with risks. Those who feel uneasy about it risk being accused of heartlessness toward people in the developing countries.

Yet they may well wonder whether the risk of the IMF and the World Bank being increasingly subjected to political influence might not prove the more serious the more flexible an attitude they take.

Wilhelm Seifert

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung in Deutschland, 15 April 1987)

tation facility, to grant loans to countries with very low per capita incomes, funds being administered by the World Bank.

The World Bank raises in international capital markets the funds it redistributes in loans. As its member-countries stand guarantor for it, the bank can raise funds on favourable terms.

The World Bank only grants soft loans via a subsidiary, the International Development Association. IDA funds

and monetary policy strings and extra commercial bank loan facilities, is aimed at these countries.

In a nutshell the combination could be summarised as creditworthiness via growth opportunities.

The World Bank mainly grants project loans until the debt crisis gained momentum. Project loans were disbursed over longer periods.

In recent years the bank has taken to granting highly indebted countries large-scale economic adaptation loans that were disbursed more promptly.

Barber Conable, World Bank president since mid-1986, is in the process of redirecting loan policy by means of re-organisation within the Bank.

The new organisational arrangements have yet to be finalised but fears have already been voiced that the Bank may forfeit the services of a number of experts in project financing and financing in specific sectors, such as agriculture.

Mr Conable, a long-serving and respected member of the US House of Representatives, sees his role as a political one.

A settlement of the debt crisis, taking it out of the headlines, is certainly in the

are replenished every three years by contributions made by about 160 countries.

These "poor" countries do not pose overwhelming problems for the international financial system. Commercial banks have lent them little or nothing, roughly at market rates, to enable them to cope with balance-of-payments difficulties.

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granting highly indebted countries large-scale economic adaptation loans that were disbursed more promptly.

Economists at the bank say the debt is likely to continue rising in the foreseeable future.

The bank's figures mean that three factors have not been enough to stabilise the debt: the CDU's return to power in Bonn in 1982; the big profits remitted by the Bundesbank; and successive cuts in welfare spending.

Federal, Land and local authority debts now amount to over 40 per cent of GNP, as against a little over 30 per cent seven years ago.

There are no signs of economies in Federal government spending. The Federal government boosted its liabilities to nearly DM415bn in the period under review, accounting for over half the national debt.

Chancellor Kohl's government promised before assuming power in October 1982 to reduce the Federal government's debt. It has failed to do so.

Between 1979 and 1982, when the Social Democrats were in power in Bonn, the Federal government's debts increased by over DM100bn to DM309bn.

The Christian Democrats' track record has not been much better. Over the next four years they increased the debt by a further DM100bn-plus.

The Länders have fared even worse. Between 1979 and 1986 their debts increased by 130 per cent to DM264bn, whereas local authority debts grew by a little over one quarter to DM16bn.

The heavy increase in borrowing by the Länders has doubtless been due to structural problems and to the enormous increase in unemployment that has accompanied them.

Bundesbank economists refer to this phenomenon as "unfavourable regional economic development."

There has been a clear change in one respect: the source of loans. In the

Rise in public debt despite spending cuts

1970s the government deficit was largely financed by domestic banks. Loans are now raised mainly abroad.

Last year foreign loans met over 20 per cent of the public sector borrowing requirement, as against a mere five per cent seven years ago.

Over the same period borrowing from German banks declined from over 70 to about 60 per cent of the total, with private investors lending the remaining 20 per cent or so.

Last year alone the foreign debts owed by the Federal and Land governments and local authorities increased by DM35.5bn, accounting for 86 per cent of the public sector borrowing requirement (of which the Federal government accounted for the lion's share).

One main reason for this interest shown by foreign investors was, as the Bundesbank sees it, the abolition of withholding tax in 1984. Investors were also keen to invest in DM bonds because they expected the deutschmark to gain in value.

The Bundesbank sees this reliance on foreign capital as a serious danger to the German economy. It could certainly prove one if the situation were to be reversed.

Just as fast as expectations of DM revaluation has attracted foreign capital, capital could be withdrawn if even lower DM interest rates were felt to make deutschmark investment less attractive.

The public sector is advised to raise loans with a wider range of durations and terms to make them more attractive for domestic investors and to reduce the risk posed by too high a level of foreign investment.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 April 1987)

Chemicals union gets deal on part-time work

step-by-step basis, when they find their apprenticeship.

It also gives workers who want to work part-time, and there are many of them, the chance to do so.

The exchange between workers interested in part-time or full-time employment is contractually regulated and organised.

Part-time employees still express benefit from the provisions of the industry-wide "framework agreement" as the codetermination rights of works councils as specified in the Works Constitution Act.

As a kind of compensation for the agreement, which primarily benefits employees, the employers have been assured greater flexibility of working hours.

The number of hours to be worked by part-time employees can be spread in accordance with capacity use demand over a period of six months, even though there is a minimum of four working hours a day.

Pay policy is no longer viewed as a dialectical process of thesis and antithesis followed by a forced synthesis after tough conflict.

Both sides regard themselves as members of the same rope party, climbing up the mountains of collective bargaining together.

This explains why they have managed to climb much higher than the IG Metall and the employers' federation in the metal industry.

Hans Mundorf
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 14 April 1987)

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■ ELECTRONICS

Europeans take the battle to the Japanese

European manufacturers of television sets, video equipment and accessories had a better year in 1986 than they expected.

Sales in Germany were up 7.1 per cent at 1.5 billion marks.

The days are past when the industry wailed about the Japanese export steam roller. Producers have themselves got stronger and intensified their development efforts.

European producers have made adjustments for improved sales of colour television sets and video-recorders. Overcapacities have been cut back.

This strategy has worked. After a run of bad years, many producers have come back into the black. But the industry still needs structural changes.

It is no accident that German manufacturers are looking at the French Thompson Group and its German subsidiaries. There is no doubt that the concentration process in the industry will continue.

There is already a network of cooperation in the industry. But further bunching together of companies, which the trade is not very keen on, of course, is indispensable. In view of the competition from the Far East, that is always on the verge of gaining the upperhand, every move possible to rationalise production must be made to bring down production costs.

It is getting more and more important to develop foreign markets so as to have a firm sales basis.

The chip has made it easier to muscle in on your neighbour's patch.

IBM and Nixdorf, for instance, both became giants through computers, but now they are forcing their way into the telecommunications industry. The key word is telecommunications and the bait is digitalisation.

Then the Swedish telephone manufacturer Ericsson is thinking of going into computer production.

Telecommunications and information technology are drawing closer and closer together. The jargon word is telematics.

Other manufacturing sectors are coming to terms with computers as well. Typewriter manufacturers are risking getting mixed up in office computer equipment — with varying results, as is seen by Olivetti on the one hand, and Triumph-Adler and Olympia on the other.

The trend in the industry is underlined by Far East companies that are trying more and more to transfer production to sales areas. Any number of projects in Europe emphasise this.

Then a group of other producers from the photographic or pure electronics industry are breaking into entertainment electronics.

Innovation has become all-important as has been shown by the boom in sales of compact discs (CDs), video cameras and camcorders (camera and recorder combined).

Industry experts agree that there will be many attractive new products in the biennial Berlin international radio and television exhibition in August and September.

It is expected that the industry's show window will boost sales. In the first half of this year business developed only moderately.

Much attention will be given to developments in improved television pictures, CD video systems and digital audio tape-recorders (DATs).

Sales leaders continue to be colour television sets and video-recorders.

Digitalisation is the magic word that is spreading into production programmes. But digital products do not always live up to their reputation.

The choice of television programmes continues to be extended, which is good news for the future of the entertainment electronics industry, even if competition gets tougher all the time — good for consumers — prices are bound to fall.

A chip on the new block

The traditional divisions between various branches of industry are no longer so clearly drawn. This is mainly because of high technology.

The chip has made it easier to muscle in on your neighbour's patch.

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Soccer world cup boosts colour TV-set sales

Colour television sets remain the mainstay of the German leisure electronics industry last year: sales last year were 4.1 billion marks compared with 3.75 billion the year before. This helped push the industry's retail sales up 7.1 per cent to 15 billion marks.

Industry experts agree that there will be many attractive new products in the biennial Berlin international radio and television exhibition in August and September. It is expected that the industry's show window will boost sales. In the first half of this year business developed only moderately.

The world soccer championship in Mexico pushed colour television set sales, particularly portables, in the first half last year.

More than 500,000 sets were suitable for videotext and 20,000 for viewdata.

Colour television saturation increased in 1986 from the previous 86 per cent to 88 per cent. The trend is for sets with flat rectangular cathode-ray tubes with an increased accent on digitalisation.

Hi-fi equipment came in at second place with sales of DM3.17bn (1985 DM2.76bn), according to industry association spokesman Wiesinger.

Sales from producers to the trade of the hi-fi bestseller, compact disc players, increased by 150 per cent to 650,000 units, easily exceeding the half

million sets the industry expected to sell.

Wiesinger said that the trend was towards expensive hi-fi equipment. Sales of tuners during 1986 were 620,000 units, amplifiers 670,000, receivers 230,000, compact units 700,000, cassette recorders 1,05 million and record-players without amplifiers 770,000.

Sales of video-recorders and camcorders were worth DM1.1bn last year (1985 DM2.76bn). During the year, 1.5 million units were sold as opposed to 1.53 million in the previous year. This was 200,000 more units than industry forecasts expected to sell.

Sales of cameras and portable recorders dropped from 50,000 to 35,000 units, but camcorder sales increased from 80,000 in 1985 to 130,000 units last year.

According to the industry association 60,000 of these were 8 mm and 7 mm VHS units.

Retail trade sales of car radios increased from DM1.75bn to DM1.91bn. There was an increase of units sold for private cars from 4.35 million to 4.8 million.

The entertainments and communications electronics association says that more than 90 per cent of private cars in the Federal Republic now have radios.

Last year the industry sold pocket and portable radios worth DM1.43bn (DM1.35bn) and DM1.27bn (DM1.1bn) of blank audio and video tapes.

The demand for digitalisation continues to grow, and this year the first TV satellite (TV-SAT) for direct television transmission will be in space.

The industry's optimism is based on these developments and it is looking forward to the new generation of television sets, digital audio tape-recorders (DATs) and CD-videos.

During 1986 there was considerable adjustments made to market demands. For this reason stocks in individual production ranges are limited to specific time spans.

Overcapacities, that brought about massive price reductions in the past few years, have been almost completely eliminated.

There are possibilities that prices for certain units will be reduced because of the ever rapid pace at which new equipment comes on the market.

(Handelsblatt-Düsseldorf, 14 April 1987)

■ THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Thinking about a policy of fewer farms and more forest land

DM36bn a year from the East Bloc countries, Scandinavia and Canada. Forest products thus rank second only to petroleum as a deficit item in European Community foreign trade statistics.

Forestry is often wildly underrated as an economic factor in Europe. European Community officials estimate the number of jobs in forestry and allied trades, such as lumber transportation, at roughly one million.

A further two million work in the wood trade, making a total of roughly six per cent of industrial workers, or nearly as many as work in motororing or chemicals.

Trees planted in large-scale reafforestation schemes after the war will soon be ready for felling in Britain, France and Belgium.

Recycled waste paper accounts for 43 per cent of the raw material used by European papermakers, as against 30 per cent in 1957. Wood makes up only 21 per cent of the total.

Yet the European Community's timber deficit will continue to increase until the turn of the century. It is doubtful whether the shortfall can be met by imports at reasonable prices.

In all probability supplies from timber-exporting countries will stagnate. Tropical wood, for instance, will soon be scarce. Third World countries are ruthlessly exploiting reserves at an alarming rate.

The European Commission has for some time been considering how best to improve economic and ecological use of Community forests.

Several vain attempts to embark on a common forestry policy ran aground in the Council of Ministers because some member-countries refused to commit funds.

So Brussels dispensed with a common policy approach and formally withdrew all proposals of this kind. European forestry policy will continue to remain.

Forest paths are to be cut, clearings made to prevent fire spreading and ponds built to supply fire engines in the most seriously-threatened forest areas of Southern Europe.

Observation and early warning systems are to be set up to enable fire brigades to take swift action to fight forest fires.

As the areas affected are often overtaxed by the extent of summer conflagrations, increasing use is to be made of international assistance.

These Community moves all seem to be in their early days. The Commission's proposals are in many cases still too vague and sound a helpless note. But a start has been made.

A majority of member-countries now seem no longer to rule out common forestry moves and programmes.

The European Community has in effect long pursued individual aspects of a common forestry policy as part of structural policy. Mediterranean programmes, research policy and the common agricultural policy.

Between 1980 and 1984 the Community spent nearly DM 1bn on forestry in this way. Infrastructure measures such as road-

Hannoversche Allgemeine

building programmes serve to improve access to and utilisation of the forests.

Forest acreage is often so inaccessible, especially in mountain areas, that timber isn't worth felling.

European Community officials in Brussels say an estimated 30 per cent of timber growing in European forests can't be put to commercial use. So modest extra investment ought to be enough to boost timber output substantially.

The Commission is keen on private forest-owners, mainly farmers, setting up forestry associations.

Forestry firms specially subsidised as part of Community support programmes for small and medium-sized companies could also help to market timber, as intermediaries between forest-owners and industry, ensuring continual supplies.

Developments in this direction would be particularly important in view of the growing significance of forestry as an adjunct to farming in Community structural policy.

As the Community faces drowning in milk lakes and being crushed to death by butter and cereal mountains, and as surplus agricultural production drives it deeper into debt, the Twelve's timber shortfall is steadily increasing.

The European Commission feels two birds could be killed with one stone if cultivation of farmland were discontinued and trees planted on it instead.

Farm acreage and surpluses would be reduced, while in the long term the Community's forest products deficit would be reduced and lost rural jobs recreated.

Europes in Brussels are well aware that farmers cannot earn a living overnight from their forest acreage. Trees take time to grow and the shortest time-span used in calculations is the decade.

Yet farmers' earnings must be assured here and now, so forestry can only be a viable alternative to crop-growing if government subsidies ease the transition.

In a number of Community countries grants and tax incentives already encourage afforestation. The Community, Brussels argues, might flank these national measures with joint moves financed by Community funds.

On balance, Commission officials say, the money spent on unsaleable farm surpluses might in this way be saved. New forest acreage would definitely benefit the eco-systems of industrialised European countries and be a blessing to ordinary people in search of rest and recreation.

Thomas Gack

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 April 1987)



Ready to roll... Albatros, the 66 million mark recycling machine.

(Photo: Axel Springer Verlag)

Abatros — the big bird's German spelling — is the name that has been given to the largest paper-making machine in Europe that processes nothing but waste paper.

This jumbo recycler has been installed at a paper works in Glückstadt on the North Sea coast of Schleswig-Holstein and unveiled at a ceremony attended by 250 dignitaries, including trade guests and politicians.

Europe already uses twice as much wood as European Community woodland yields. Community output is 100 million cubic metres, as against well over 200 million cubic metres a year used by the European wood and paper industry.

The European Community imports timber and forest products worth over

105,000 tonnes of paper and lint (used as a basic material for man-made fibre). Output was up 12 per cent, while overall turnover was down 10 per cent.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 April 1987)

■ EXHIBITIONS

Niki de St Phalle: playing with myths but seeing the reality of it all



The Broken Tower. Niki de St Phalle. Joint work with Jean Tinguely, who created the machine. (Photo: Catalogue)

The works of Niki de St Phalle are being exhibited in Munich; she was born in Paris in 1930 and grew up in New York.

The exhibition catalogue photographs reveal her as a fragile, lovely young woman.

The reality was that she had to overcome much; it is not only the family name (in her biographies, there are the words "Niki pseudonym") that her father bequeathed her.

She came from a good family and had a Catholic upbringing. She married early but it broke up. There were men as variants of the father and always the father as the male absolutely.

She listed what she hated in childhood letters brilliantly coloured: "Papa, all men, fat men, men, my brother, snobbery, the church, Papa, myself, men."

Psychiatry and electric shock therapy did not help. Her first pictures and assemblages of the 1950s were the ironic first attempts of a self-taught artist to take her fortune in her own hands (which linked her to the customs official-cum-Sunday painter Henri Rousseau).

She wanted to illustrate her dreams and nightmares and encode them with *Art brut*.

Then in 1961 came the liberating event that would have made her an honorary member of the Sigmund Freud Society: the row about the carmine.

Below the surface of the stucco relief which made up one of her assemblages there were concealed pouches of colour.

These were burst by a couple of shots from the carbine and the dazzling colours were splashed over the grey plaster of Paris. Everything that she hated was brought to nothing. She called this "war without victims."

Ten years later, in 1971, "Poor Daddy" was indeed dead. Niki de St Phalle produced a massive polyester group consisting of a blue coffin (in which her father lay clothed in white), a gold

cross with a red bird and a fat woman with a handbag on her arm who stood by the coffin, threateningly and in mourning at one and the same time.

The father died along with the aggressive Niki of the pictures created by shots and her assemblages laden with civilisation's rubbish.

This aggressive Niki died before him in fact and went on to create a whole arsenal of compensatory goddesses of revenge with the fat "Nana" and her strapping sisters in bright clothes or tight bathing costumes.

One could come to only one conclusion by the very appearance of these enormous women (fat backsides with small heads); that the blood had been sucked out of the men that the "Nanas" had swallowed them.

The "Nanas" that first appeared in 1966 made Niki de St Phalle world-famous. There were crowds of them and their slogan, displayed in a balloon as in a comic strip, declared: "The Nanas for power."

A giant example of one of these figures now stands in the landscape over the years, such as the works she has produced, either alone or with Jean Tinguely, architecturally enormous sculptures like "Iton," the children's playgrounds in Knokke and Jerusalem, and a huge "Kopf-Haus" in the woods close to her Paris atelier.

But above all this quality is visible in the Tarot Garden in Tuscany on which she has been working since 1979, which she regards as her life's work.

It is only 90 minutes' car drive from Bomarzo to the huge park of monsters and the wonderful garden of mythology. Niki has there begun to re-create the 22 cards of the tarot pack.

Each one has a secret message for her, created in monumental, sometimes in habitable sculptures.

About twenty helpers are working with her on this project that is growing out of the earth, mosaics of mythical beasts and monsters, towers that are leaning over and distended organisms, snaking between bushes and trees in the landscape.

There are also the early monster-like Nanas made of cloth and patchwork, almost pushed to the sidelines by the crowd of lacquered, highly-coloured.

Her picture-book "Aids" shows that Niki de St Phalle is all woman, who stands firmly in life with her beautiful legs. She wrote to her son Philip: "You don't get anything by holding your hands together." She indicates and illustrates in the book the dangers, the precautions that can be taken and possible help for an AIDS victim. "Use a rubber," she wrote and drew wonderful, decorated contraceptives. This is all part of the spiritual annihilation of the father and preventive care for the son and all other young men. The circle closes for Niki de St Phalle, who is playing with myths but who can see reality.

Petra Kipphoff

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 10 April 1987)

DIE ZEIT

loured polyester figures and ensembles, the new "Skinnies," that look like variants of beautiful Mexican candle stands.

A sculpture group such as "Die Badenden," a man and a woman on the beach, with blue water and a red bull, would be shown at its best on the promenade at holiday resort Timmendorf on the Baltic.

The true quality of these huge figures has now grown into the landscape over the years, such as the works she has produced, either alone or with Jean Tinguely, architecturally enormous sculptures like "Iton," the children's playgrounds in Knokke and Jerusalem, and a huge "Kopf-Haus" in the woods close to her Paris atelier.

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Petra Kipphoff

(Die Zeit, Hamburg, 10 April 1987)

A provocative business, this child's play

An exhibition in Hanover dealing with the fine arts since 1945 has been given the unusual title of "My child can do that as well."

Vigilance is called for when a museum director uses such a catchy slogan. There is, of course, method behind the madness of this enjoyable but awkwardly adolescent show in which the organisers aim to irritate people so much that they are provoked into going and doing something of their own.

It is hoped that curiosity will be aroused and that people will not go at mention of modern art or think themselves stupid that they do not understand it.

There is the risk, of course, that generally we accept as true only that which we



A visitor ponders . . . before a work of A.R. Penck in Hanover.

(Photo: Karin Hebenwein) we want to be true, so confirming our objections.

Udo Liebhart and his colleagues from the Museum Centre did not set out to present art history or stylistic points of view, but to use our prejudices and judgments as a guide through the exhibition. These determined the choice of works for the show.

There is one section of the exhibition that has the pithy heading "Paint" devoted to abstract art works reduced to a minimum in a few colours, accompanied with the caption: "The canvas is already there — when is the picture going to come?"

The exhibition method is to show that in this section the blue picture surface of one work (by Yves Klein) has nothing to do with the blue panels of another (by Timm Ulrichs). By making comparisons, seemingly, the differences are effectively displayed.

Those who think that white is white no matter how or where it is, are in error, or a monochrome canvas is the sign of external unimaginativeness.

The only point that is raised is when and in what circumstances a work originates. Whether the creation is the first or the 150th attempt that astonishes us with white-tinted canvases and in the end wears us, Lucio Fontana is in

Continued on page 11

■ PHOTOGRAPHY

Helmut Newton, the cocky Berliner, pops back up from down under

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

There has to be a certain seductive coolness in the whole, arrogant, mechanical protagonists with dominating additions devoid of meaning.

Klaus Honnef prepared this first major show of Helmut Newton's work for Bonn. He said:

"These pictures either excite rejection or love. The viewer is always certain to get involved." Protests have haled down from feminist quarters. The complaint of sexism is not entirely unfounded, the women — a fetish. But Newton has survived this injustice. He said:

"That has all changed now. Perhaps people have got used to my pictures." Men, like women, are given equal treatment, as can be seen in Bonn, both more or less without much respect.

Newton did make a qualification: he said that he liked to photograph women more than men.

Fashion photography, portraiture and advertising photography have a significant view of people and things.

Continued from page 10

cluded under the heading "People of chaos — organised desire for destruction and frustration." His post-war canvases are slashed which adds a new dimension to the canvas surface.

But today anyone who grabs a knife and hacksaw must create new artistic connections if he or she wants to offer the public something more than a reshuffle of old ideas.

The exhibition shows that ideas in contemporary art play at least as important a role as the way a work is executed. Art techniques are not emphasized so much as they used to be.

It is not true that we are not all in a position to put paint to a canvas, or scratch away, as in the section headed "Scratchings," with works by Cy Twombly, Gerhard Hoehme and others, or take a knife to a canvas, or let paint trickle and drip on a surface, as in the section headed "Surface smearers," with works by Pollock, Appel and Vedova? Or at least that's what we believe.

This exhibition raises these questions without being pedantic.

Under the heading "Dead-beat artists" with the slogan "Rather drawn from life than painted by Picasso," there are works by Francis Bacon, Giacometti and Arnulf Rainer.

The repertoire of current judgments is presented in captions (that do not obstruct the view of the pictures and sculptures,) and include some basic information.

They are adequate for the doubtful but are inadequate for people wanting to learn more.

Taking part in the guided tour arrangements is useful and bracing.

The discussions are not conducted from the lofty heights of the initiated whose superiority leaves their listeners speechless. People are encouraged to have their say.

Of course, exhibitions of this sort do not drive determined opponents of



A Newton-eye view (1980) of Hanna Schygulla in Fassbinder's film of the same name. (Photo: Catalogue)

tricks of commercial photography in which he has self-sacrificingly become involved, with or without retouching, are avant-garde.

Newton will not have his photography linked to art in any way. "Art," he said, "is a dirty word."

A photographer who knows he is in fact a great photographer can afford such a heresy.

Werner Krämer

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 2 April 1987)

modern art and the ignorant into modern art.

But the chance visitor to a museum ever-ready with his objections has an opportunity to pause and reconsider.

The exhibition also includes works of interest to people who are truly interested in art. It is made up not only of works from the museum's store but also works on loan from the municipal museum in Schloss Mosbriach, Leverkusen, and the Wilhelm Hack Museum in Ludwigshafen. Both museums will eventually stage the Hanover exhibition.

The variety of post-war art is included in the exhibition from Immendorff's demand in paint, "Stop painting," to Vostell, Gerhard Richter and Andy Warhol (under the heading "Banalities"). The "Wild Ones" of the early 1980s are not represented, however.

The beautiful exhibition catalogue has been produced with amusing caricatures by Detlef Kersten, including an imaginary discussion in an imaginary museum of modern art. A few small controversial points are made here, of course.

The text declares that each work of art is unique and cannot be repeated, but in another section of the catalogue there are colour reproductions of works and some pirated editions that have the blessings of the artist concerned, Warhol for instance.

This is all grist to the mill for opponents of modern art, if it is only a small lapse in this commendable undertaking.

Annette Lettau

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 April 1987)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Protection measures have potential to create 750,000 jobs, says report

Handelsblatt
WIRTSCHAFTS- UND FINANZZEITUNG

Environmental protection measures are likely to create 750,000 jobs, says a Federal Labour Office report.

The three authors say that jobs lost due to environmental protection measures would be vastly outnumbered by jobs created in industry and the public sector.

Their cautious estimate is 440,000 new jobs. Combined with a package of job-creating measures, another 250,000 to 300,000 jobs could follow in environmental protection.

So the overall number of new jobs could be between 700,000 and 750,000.

The authors, environmental economist Lutz Wicke and Erika and Werner Schulz, outline their findings in detail in the bulletin, published by the Labour Market and Vocational Research Institute, a division of the Nuremberg Labour Office.

The immediate objective, they write, must be to "activate the self-interest of all" in environmental protection.

Subsidies ought only to be paid to firms that have run into financial difficulties as a result of environmental protection measures and to companies whose additional measures improve on statutory levels.

Job creation schemes in the environmental sector could also help to reduce the number of unemployed youngsters.

As a matter of principle, the report argues, public sector investment in environmental protection ought to be increased.

This extra investment could, of course, increase the public sector borrowing requirement. So care must be taken to ensure that certain limits are not exceeded.

Any extra borrowing must be an "environmental loan limited in duration and amount." Its sole purpose must be to accelerate indispensable environmental investment, creating jobs as a labour market bonus.

The authors are convinced that environmental protection is an economic priority.

Free use of environmental resources has led to overuse and to the manufacture of environmentally harmful products to an extent that goes beyond what is economically desirable.

Including atmospheric, soil and water pollution and noise, the cost of environmental damage is estimated to amount to at least DM100bn a year, or roughly six per cent of 1984 GNP.

Given current environmental pollution levels, every DM1 invested in environmental protection has been shown to result in benefits worth at least DM3.

Measures to limit tree deaths are cited. Maintenance of hill forest acreage can save millions that would otherwise need to be spent on erosion and avalanche precautions.

To take another example, if atmospheric pollution were to be reduced by statutory emission levels, smog alarms could be prevented.

That would mean an end to industrial

shutdowns or go-slows, to traffic bans and to the resulting damage done to the image of a region, the economic consequences of which can be most substantial.

Environmental expenditure is about DM20bn a year, 60 per cent by the state and 40 per cent by industry.

An increase would be likely to make sound economic sense. "Effective additional environmental protection measures," the report says, "as a rule result in much greater benefits than their cost."

The report goes on to say that jobs lost — redundancies due to environmental protection considerations — must not be seen as something out of the ordinary.

Three main arguments are advanced in support of the claim that environmental protection is a job-killer. All are strictly limited in importance:

- Higher costs due to environmental expenditure cause redundancies in only a few, marginal firms. The authorities often make transitional provisions that help companies in a poor competitive position to hold their own.

- Competitive disadvantages in export markets due to domestic environmental regulations only apply to industries that are both under heavy price pressure in world markets and subject to environmental expenditure as a significant cost factor.

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Rhine still convalescing after Swiss chemicals spillage

Nordwest Zeitung

The Rhine is so polluted that almost all water boards in the catchment area don't draw town-supply water directly from it.

For years, they have drawn water from wells containing a mixture of ground water and seepage from the river.

This seepage has been filtered by the soil through which it passes. However, this filtered water must still be cleaned and the process is expensive.

The river was badly polluted last year by a chemicals spillage from the Sandoz works in Basle. Flora and fauna have not fully recovered.

About 20 million people live in the Rhine catchment area. Chloride levels in Rhine water have periodically been 10 times higher than in 1930. More than half this chloride originates from potash mines in Alsace and the Moselle.

Treatment of domestic sewage was also inadequate for a long time with the result that germ and bacteria counts in river water reached dangerous levels.

It has long been known how to process water: by using ozone, chlorine, chlorine dioxide and active carbon filters.

Finding it more difficult to completely eliminate foreign bodies, Rhine water boards have been, however, forced to engage in serious basic research.

They soon found out that a combination of procedures was usually required,

because of differing varieties of pollution and the wide range of substances, to make the water fit to drink.

Rhine water seeps through pebble and sand layers that serve as natural filters. So the farther apart river and well are, the more effective the filtration. Sand and subsoil strata contain micro-organisms that have purified water for thousands of years.

Their metabolism separates and stores dirt from water that seeps through.

Many substances are readily biodegradable, or at least fairly so. Others are not and are classified as non-biodegradable.

Substances in the non-biodegradable category are steadily increasing in number, so there is a growing risk of micro-organisms no longer succeeding in the natural cleansing operation they have carried out so well for millennia.

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Albin Andree/dpd

(Nordwest Zeitung, Oldenburg, 10 April 1987)

1

Water boards urge ban on pesticides

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Water boards are urging Health Minister Rita Süssmuth to ban pesticides that threaten the purity of ground water.

Random samples in various parts of the country have shown plant protective levels in ground water to exceed statutory limits. The limits, however, are to come into force until 1989.

Water authorities feel the existing ban on pesticides in designated water conservation areas is no longer enough.

Even when used correctly toxic substances that kill weeds, insects and fungi can find their way into designated areas via ground water currents.

Their use must be banned especially in areas where the porous has a low humus and clay count.

The new drinking water regulation will limit the statutory level of individual pesticides and plant protectives to 0.1 micrograms per litre and any combination of them to 0.5 micrograms per litre of tap water from 1989.

Samples taken in Schleswig-Holstein and North Rhine-Westphalia have been found to contain up to 0.7 micrograms in Bavaria concentrations of up to 2.4 micrograms have been measured.

About 80 per cent of the country's annual output of, say, 30,000 tonnes of plant protectives is used in agriculture, the remainder by smallholders, allotment-holders and private households and in public parks and gardens and storage facilities.

An estimated 100 tonnes of plant protectives a day is sprayed on fields, gardens, orchards and public parks and gardens. About 1,800 substances combining 300 different agents are on sale.

Water boards are particularly unhappy about atrazine, a weedkiller blamed after the Sandouf Rhine pollution disaster, for the mass death of fish in the river.

An annual 300 tonnes of atrazine is said to be used in the Federal Republic, mainly by maize and sugar beet farmers and wine and tobacco growers.

They use it mainly in May and June but it can be traced in the soil for between 300 and 500 days.

Four-week trials indicate that atrazine is not biodegraded by microbes in natural waters. So herbicides in this category must be seen as a serious health hazard to the ground water.

New statutory levels for nitrate in ground water, due mainly to fertiliser, are now in force. The limit has been reduced from 90 to 50 milligrams per litre.

Some waterworks have been granted transitional periods of up to three years in which to reach the new levels.

Water authorities say the new level is exceeded by an estimated three per cent of German tap water.

They are worried that the cost of keeping nitrate counts below the statutory limit will spiral as farmers use more and more fertiliser.

Water boards feel an environmental levy on water rates is unsuitable as a means of combating ground water pollution. The levy provides farmers with no incentive to cut down their use of fertiliser and liquid manure.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 15 April 1987)

■ MEDICINE

Hope that deaf actress's Oscar will amplify the sounds of silence

Frankfurter Allgemeine

in Vorarlberg, the westernmost Austrian province bordering on Lake Constance, was deaf.

Deafness poses special problems because it is invisible. The blind or wheelchair-bound are likelier to be treated with consideration: their affliction can be seen.

The deaf have a particularly hard time at work or as students — although most deaf teenagers can only dream of studying.

Water

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■ SECURITY

A sergeant tells what a GI's life is like in Berlin — after the disco bomb

Städtezeitung

Life in Germany for Sergeant Josef Ferrare began with a bang — literally. On 15 March last year he arrived in the divided city and went on a two-week orientation course to learn about Berlin and its special status and also to pick up a few words of German.

Sergeant Ferrare had been in his post in the editorial office of the American services magazine, *Berlin Observer* (circulation: 7,000) for all of 19 days when all hell broke loose: a bomb went off at a discotheque frequented by American soldiers called La Belle. Two people were killed and another died later from injuries. Many GIs were among the 230 injured.

Among the injured were soldiers Sergeant Ferrare had got to know during his orientation course. He visited them in hospital. Most were single coloured soldiers.

The *Berlin Observer*, of course, reported the affair in detail: the attack itself, the reaction of the police, of the Berlin people and the city administration, the soldiers themselves and the American army.

After the attack, safety measures were introduced for the 6,500 GIs in Berlin: a curfew was introduced outside the camps from midnight to 6 am; the already strong military headquarters control were further strengthened; MP patrols through the south-west Berlin residential areas for soldiers with their families were stepped up.

In the middle of April after the American attack on Libya, the Berlin forces were put on a state of readiness only one level below readiness for war.

The *Berlin Observer* reported that in the residential areas outside camps, families were on the lookout for anything suspicious, people or vehicles for example: at night doors were locked and defective locks and lights were replaced immediately. The crisis intensified the relationship between families and the MP patrols.

But Ferrare says that otherwise there have been no other prolonged effects from the disco attack.

Indeed, the *Observer* reported that no one wanted a siege mentality. No families were sent home, even under pressure from fretting relatives.

There were concessions, it is true: an air force air show at the American airbase at Tempelhof and a ball for Americans and Berliners were both cancelled.

Continued from page 12

Explanation was found, on closer scrutiny, to be accurate only in respect of investment totalling DM2.8bn.

The list of frustrated projects compiled by the BDI included 92 that had long been given official approval but were shelved — for whatever reasons — by the companies concerned.

In 800 cases companies had either submitted incomplete applications or failed to meet application deadlines.

(*Handelsblatt*, Düsseldorf, 15 April 1987)

But four months later a German-American fete did take place.

Now, a year after the attack, the life of GIs proceeds normally. It is not in the American mentality to let fears and worries about what might happen to determine lifestyle.

Captain Kevin Born says: "You can't let terrorists put you out of stride. That is their aim."

He admits that Berlin is a prestige post for the military because of the crisis over the Wall and the blockade. There are always more applications than there are positions. The fact that the Western part of the city is demarcated by a wall doesn't seem to put anyone off — although many Americans are used to the big, wide-open spaces. Last year, the *Observer* even organised a marathon run around the Wall.

GIs and their families make good use of travel opportunities. Travelling by private car to north Germany is circuitous because the one border crossover point they are allowed to use is placed awkwardly.

But every day, "duty trains" head off from Berlin towards Frankfurt or Bremerhaven. Americans and their families can, just like British and French servicemen and families, travel on these trains free of charge. No wonder Captain Born says being in Berlin is like being on a holiday he otherwise could not afford.

Captain Born and his wife actively seek contact with Germans and are friendly with a German couple who teach English at a Berlin *Gymnasium* (secondary school) geared towards university.

Captain Born doesn't just want to learn about Germany and the Germans,

he also wants to pass on something of America to those young Germans he meets to get around stereotype and prejudice.

But not all soldiers want, or even can, become so involved. Many don't even manage to get out of the "American Ghetto", as it is called in Clay Allee.

One soldier said: "Wherever the American soldier goes, he takes a piece of America with him." He said that as he took a visitor across Truman Plaza, a shopping centre where only soldiers and State department employees can shop, Payment is in dollars. The GI can buy here what an American housewife can buy at any shopping centre in America.

The disco La Belle itself doesn't exist any more. The bombing and its victims are remembered only by a wooden cross decorated with plastic flowers outside the former disco location on the ground floor of a multi-storey office building.

La Belle's owner, Enzo Dinuno, has opened a new bar in another area — and it is used by GIs.

But the case is not closed. A Syrian called Ahmed Hasi, serving a 14-year sentence for a bomb attack on the German-Arab Society in Berlin last year, now faces allegations involving La Belle as well.

A trial in Genoa at the beginning of this year led to a letter being found which referred to the attack.

Berlin authorities will only confirm that investigations in Italy and Britain have taken place. In Britain, Hasi's brother, Nezar Hindawi, is serving a life sentence for an attempt to get a bomb on board an Israeli aircraft in London.

Marianne Heuweg
(*Städtezeitung*, Munich, 3 April 1987)

New across-border, anti-terror deal signed by Paris, Bonn

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

German and French police are stepping up across-border cooperation against terrorism. Cooperative measures have now been spelled out in detail following talks between Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann and the Paris Interior Minister, Charles Pasqua.

Until now, cooperation has been based only on informal arrangements and nonbinding declarations of intent.

Now, German "wanted" posters will be able to be pinned up in France and French ones in Germany. Terror experts will be swapped as liaison officers so information can be rapidly passed on. Liaison officers are already used between both countries for investigating serious crime.

The deal worked out by the ministers means that in third countries where both France and Germany have liaison officers working with local forces, they will lend each other support. In third countries where Germany has liaison officer but not France, the French police will gain access to information. And vice versa.

The German criminal police, the BKA, has officers in Thailand, Pakistan, Morocco, Cyprus, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Italy. It is soon to have men in the United States and Holland.

The new arrangement envisages an exchange of specialist investigators for certain classes of crime such as vehicle thefts on an internationally organised basis.

The way is to be cleared for forces on both sides of the border to get direct access to one another's computer data banks.

Cross-border operations are a priority topic for specialists in both countries.

At the moment, a chase ends at the border and the time lost in requesting the other force to act works only to the advantage of the quarry.

The new agreement still leaves many difficulties unresolved. One is caused by different judicial and police systems. In a recent case involving the French terror group, Action Directe, there were delays because of a question involving French jurisdiction.

A clause in the agreement drawn up by Zimmermann and Pasqua says that cooperation must be subordinate to national law in each case.

Horst Zimmermann

(*Stuttgarter Zeitung*, 8 April 1987)

Another wave of attacks 'being planned'



Calm before the storm . . . Gerhard Boeden.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

Germany is on the brink of a new wave of terrorism, according to the new head of the counter espionage agency (*Verfassungsschutz*), Gerhard Boeden.

Boeden told senior security specialists that the agency was stepping up operations against terrorism. Surveillance was being increased.

He was speaking at an occasion to welcome him to the agency after 21 days in retirement. He had been deputy head of the BKA, the criminal police.

Then Defence Minister Manfred Wörner appointed *Verfassungsschutz* chief Ludwig-Holger Pfahls to a staff secretary post in the Defence Ministry and asked Boeden to take over.

In his speech, Pfahls said the detection to East Germany of a senior officer, Hans-Joachim Tiedje, in 1983 plunged the agency into the worst crisis of its existence. It was formed 37 years ago.

But, said Pfahls, the agency was back in gear. Last year a record number of 38 arrests had been made.

Boeden said that the present calm was only the calm before the storm. The indications were that the

Bremer Nachrichten

Army Faction (RAF) was preparing for a macabre "jubilee" coup to mark the decade since three public figures were assassinated: federal prosecutor Buback, bank Ponti and employees of the *Verfassungsschutz*.

Bonn Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann said that people who rejected the principle of rights of the majority and who openly called for the law to be broken sought a new constitution.

He did not mention the Green by name, but observers read the speech as a warning to them. Afterwards there were questions about whether the Interior Ministry wanted to hint at a check on whether the Greens were unconstitutional or not.

Jürgen Tanneberger, trainer for the East German women's swimming squad, gives little away.

He says that lactate assessment was

No. 1271 - 3 May 1987

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

■ SPORT

How the doctors put the lactic acid back into galactic for a star cyclist

DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

World cross-country cycling champion Klaus-Peter Thaler nearly was a spectator at this year's event: he had begun to lose stamina and felt so tired after racing that he was considering, at the advanced old age of 37, retiring.

That was last November. Then he met Professor Heinz Liesen of the Cologne institute for sports medicine and blood circulation.

Professor Liesen examined Thaler's blood and checked his lactate level, that is, the amount of lactic acid salts in the body.

The professor made his findings. Thaler's training programme was completely changed — and two months later, he was back to top form.

In January, in Czechoslovakia, he became cross-country world champion for the second time.

Thaler, 37, now has a better lactate rating, reflecting his ability to take stress, than he had 10 years ago.

Thaler said: "The doctors themselves were amazed that a sportsman as relatively old as me could improve performance so much."

Professor Liesen dismisses the idea that athletes are turned into robots by assessment methods of this sort. He is convinced of the effectiveness of correcting training for top sportsmen and women by determining the lactic acid levels.

Most of his colleagues specialising in sports medicine think the same.

Liesen said: "Certainly we have not achieved, nor made the most of, everything that is theoretically possible."

He is in agreement with his colleague from Freiburg, Josef Keul, Boris Becker's personal doctor.

Keul said that basically the lactate acid level must be examined every one or two weeks for top athletes during certain phases of a training programme by the famous "earlobe prick" to control form and make corrections to training — as is done in East Germany.

Former East German athlete and world-class backstroke swimmer Frank Hoffmeister said: "In certain training phases the earlobe was pricked two or three times a day. I could not bear it, but you could not complain."

He came over to the Federal Republic in 1984 and now lives in Bochum.

In his experience in West German competitive sport everything is "a little singular." Hoffmeister puts his faith in his own intuitions more than in lactate production diagnosis.

He said: "Fundamentally I trust the signals my body gives me. Lactate assessment is only a scientific side effect."

In East Germany there are about 2,500 experts in sports medicine of one sort or another whose main aim is to chase after medals.

Jürgen Tanneberger, trainer for the East German women's swimming squad, gives little away.

He says that lactate assessment was

only an aid for a trainer who can di-

rect his sportsmen and women through his instincts and experience."

Swimming ace Michael Gross and tennis star Boris Becker both have their lactate levels controlled.

Keul says Becker's lactate level means that under stress he can keep going, for example in the fifth set of a hard match.

(Many digestive disorders originate from bacteria causing putrefaction within the intestines, detrimental to health. Lactic acid fights noxious bacteria which is conducive to good health.)

Tennis is not regarded as typical of sports that call for considerable staying power. But tennis player Steffi Graf has caused amazement among sports doctors.

Professor Keul said: "She has assessments which can be compared with those of a female 800-metre runner. She could run the 800 metres in two minutes and a few seconds."

Trainers caused a fuss when Keul and Liesen applied their lactate tests to highly-paid footballers and claimed they were not as fit as they should be.

Liesen says much football training is wrong.

Gerhard Hetz, former world-class swimmer and Renania Köln trainer, maintains that trainers should not ignore the assistance that can be given to training by lactate tests.

For many years Hetz has worked with a combination of "lactate and optimum performance."

Experience is all-important for him.

Mystery still surrounds the death of German Olympic track-and-field athlete Birgit Dressel, 26, following treatment for lumbago. Dressel was ninth in the 1984 Olympic heptathlon in Los Angeles and fourth in the European championships in Stuttgart last year. A post-mortem has been less than conclusive.

West Germany's sporting world was shocked by the news that track-and-field athlete Birgit Dressel had died.

The provisional results of a post mortem have increased the mystery.

Her father has issued a summons for "failure to give assistance with the result of death."

The Mainz public prosecutor's office produced a statement which said that "presumably the cause of death was anaphylactic poisoning," probably caused by an incompatibility of medication given her when she was admitted to Mainz University Clinic.

The public prosecutor's office said that it would only be possible to give a definitive cause of death when all the information available had been assessed.

The prosecutor is not conducting an investigation against any one person. He is simply trying to establish the cause of death.

Doctors define "anaphylactic" as meaning the body's hyper-sensitivity to foreign bodies.

Foreign bodies of this sort could be

such as the poison injected into the blood circulation by an apparently harmless bee sting.

The extent of an individual's sensitivity reactions differs from person to person.

In extreme cases, as with Birgit Dressel, it can cause a breakdown of the body's mechanisms such as the circulatory system.

Müller left East Germany in 1974, but he is in no doubt that the success and sports knowledge and training method lead that East Germany has enjoyed for many years has been attributable to training control through determining lactate levels.

He said: "It is possible to discover faster and more efficiently which training methods will give the best results. This accounts for the very considerable lead enjoyed by East German competitive sports, and this had to be concealed from the competition."

Former Bonn swimming trainer Michael Lohberg and his Norwegian colleague Dr. Orjan Madsen are making use of the fact that the Americans are lagging at least five years behind in international lactate test application.

A good business sense has encouraged them to set up the Malo Institute in St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. They have acquired computer analysis equipment valued at 25,000 dollars for their German-Norwegian training programme, and they have ten years of lactate analysis behind them.

Their best clients are trainers and swimmers from the American mainland.

They pay 200 dollars for a lactate test by Lohberg and Madsen who provide the American athletes with a guide to improve their competitive sport performance. The business is doing very well.

Madsen said confidently: "Unlike Europeans the Americans are willing to pay for their sport."